

BIG TASK AWAITS SOCIALISTS, SAYS MR. SCHEIDEMANN

German Tells His Followers of Burdens That Will Come With Responsibilities of Office.

WILL STORM AHEAD, HE SAYS

There Will Be Wars, but Only Question Is Whether Men Will Conduct Selves as Beasts.

The International News Service herewith gives the text of a speech made at the recent Socialist convention at Weimar...

Our economic and political conditions are caught in a current of evolution of which we know nothing but that it shall lead us.

We want to live and we have the courage and the strength to live. Heavy tasks are facing us Socialists.

Burdens Come With Responsibility Not a single day must we remain silent or timid.

Great and heavy tasks await us. There will be times, indeed, when we will be persecuted and oppressed.

Useful and necessary was this criticism. We cannot, in these times of tremendous changes, content ourselves with the watchword of Von Massow.

Power Shifting to Workers We have become much more mobile in tactical respects.

For a thousand reasons, the labor cannot make front against the state, nor has it done so anywhere.

The social democrat party has won for itself a direct claim to power in the state.

Germany must become, after the war, a democratic-parliamentary state.

But when that day comes we shall not leave the responsibility to others.

But if this is so we must be ready on the day the nation chooses to elect us.

Out of the hell that humanity has made for itself no power on earth will be able to make a paradise overnight.

Must Guard Against Relapse But with clear conscience we can declare that the reconstruction will be possible only in accordance with Socialist principles.

Thus it behooves us to be very cautious with our promises and we must not promise the people heaven on earth.

While in the United States senate, Senator Fulton was the father of the legislative bill which brought about the

door to preserve order and to hold back hundreds of people, mostly women, who tried to force an entrance into the room.

For one reason or another, the impression has gone out to the country that the war department has fallen down.

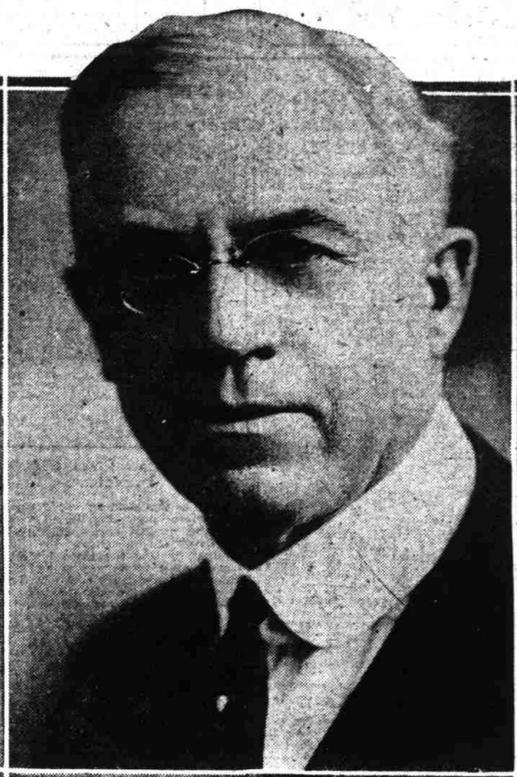
Continuing his explanation of the selection of a rifle, Secretary Baker said, "I don't undertake to say that this question was decided infallibly."

Mr. Chairman, you made an address in the senate. It was at the conclusion of the law practice and removed to Astoria, where he formed a partnership with J. W. Robb after being admitted to the bar.

He was born in Lima, Ohio, August 24, 1853, but when only two years of age his parents, Jacob and Eliza Fulton, moved to Magnolia, Iowa.

He was a good story teller and his reading covered a wide range of subjects. He was honest of purpose and his enemies were honest enemies.

FORMER SENATOR PASSES



Charles W. Fulton, who died Sunday at his Portland home after 40 years residence in Oregon and long career of political honor and success at bar.

still terrific tasks to master. But this war has also shown what the people can accomplish when they have to.

FORMER SENATOR C. W. FULTON DEAD

(Continued from Page One)

ident of the Multnomah Bar association. The attorneys are requested to meet at the courthouse at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Came to Oregon in 1875 He was born in Lima, Ohio, August 24, 1853, but when only two years of age his parents, Jacob and Eliza Fulton, moved to Magnolia, Iowa.

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GERMANS CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KAISER IN ARTILLERY WORK

Brisk, Heavy Gunner and Raids Are Feature of Sunday Along Entire Front in West.

London, Jan. 28.—(I. N. S.)—The Germans in the west celebrated Sunday, the Kaiser's birthday, the biggest holiday for the army, with brisk artillery activities all along the front.

German reconnoitering work has been going on at fever heat ever since the Teutons discovered a couple of nights ago that the British have extended their line to the region south of St. Quentin.

The German high command is making frantic efforts to find out to which of the vital fronts between St. Quentin and Nancy these French divisions have been shifted.

On the Italian front, heavy snow drifts have put a stop to all large scale actions, but lively local artillery and infantry operations continue in the mountain regions.

German soldiers raided a British advanced post near Langemarck (Belgium) during the night and three British soldiers are missing.

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very much. It was not my intention. I am here now with no hurriedly gathered data. I stay here to make a complete statement."

He invited the committee to ask him any question and to go into every phase of the matter.

Mr. Baker went first into the reported neglect of sick patients and the inhuman treatment of dead soldiers in the training camps.

Secretary Baker declared that considering the large number of men under arms, the number of complaints of this kind had been relatively small.

"In each instance they have been referred to the surgeon-general," he said. "Where it has been shown that the human element has broken down, the inspector-general has been instructed not only to make a report but to take punitive steps where the fault lay."

Many of the complaints, he said, were shown to be groundless upon investigation. In one case, he said, the killing of a soldier killed at the flying field at Toronto had been sent home naked.

He told of another case where a medical officer had been dismissed from the army for neglecting a patient.

Secretary Baker spoke almost without interruption on the part of the members of the committee. He praised the medical corps highly.

"It is like doesn't exist anywhere else in the world," he said. "The sickness in the camps has been combated in the most effective manner known to science."

Mr. Baker began his statement by expressing his gratification for the opportunity to make a complete statement.

He praised the work of both the military and civilian officers of the war department.

"It would be tragic," he said, "if it turned out that they deserve the comment that they have fallen down."

"There's always at the beginning of a great undertaking like this country to find if there is anything we can do, if there are shortcomings or delays, in so great an undertaking it is impossible to carry a rifle."

"Our effort is to strengthen these weaknesses, to arouse confidence and to make our enemies feel the strength of America."

He had no bias in favor of individuals. The issue is far too large for favoritism and when I refer to individuals—General Crozier, General Sharpe or myself—I want to refer to the men and not to the names of any of us.

"The machine gun problem," said Secretary Baker, "is complicated by difference of manufacture and the difference in theory in the use of guns."

He told of the French and English theories of machine gun practice. Then he told of the existing board to test machine guns and claimed this board did not delay for one moment the procurement of machine guns.

"The Lewis gun made by the navy department last April and declared that after this month no orders were placed for Lewis guns."

"General Pershing does not desire Lewis guns for use on land," the secretary of war said, and explained that General Pershing has decided to arm the land forces with light Chauchat and machine guns and reserve Lewis guns for aircraft work.

"France is able to supply us with Chauchat light rifles for all of the troops we are able to send abroad this year," said Secretary Baker. "Our army abroad is provided with the guns of the type they have elected to use."

The secretary of war then took up the question of the lack of machine guns in camp and contents in this country. He declared he had been told by the chief of the machine gun section that this lack of machine guns has not delayed the movement, but he admitted that if the men had the guns they would have been able to use them.

"I have no criticism to make of the response of congress," said Secretary Baker, but he emphasized that the need had been shown to congress. He declared that France had been unprepared with artillery, and read a letter from Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner, stating that at the outbreak of war France had 6496 heavy guns, and but very few of these were rapid-firing.

Secretary Baker looks pains to answer in detail and with emphasis the contention that the United States was draining French resources in obtaining artillery from the French government. He declared that the new and for France to supply Pershing's army with artillery originally came from the officials of the French government.

The movement of the troops in large numbers to France was not in serious contemplation as late as July last. The secretary of war said that I say that the crux of the whole problem is tonnage."

"Everywhere we can get on the other side without disadvantage to our allies we should get there."

Mr. Baker gave figures showing that in January the United States would get 620 75-millimeter guns from France and would make 64 in this country. In April, he said, 231 would be obtained from France and 73 would be made in America.

American production would increase steadily during this year. In December of this year the American production of seventy-fives would reach 433.

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"It is therefore fair to say that the American army in France now and hereafter, large as it is now and large as it may soon be, will be provided with all the artillery of the type needed and as rapidly as it can be used, while the production of home is steadily increasing," said Secretary Baker.

The question of clothing was next taken up by Secretary Baker. "The clothing that we have sent to France today is not adequate," he said. "Our initial needs have been met, however."

He then said the question of waiting until the men are clothed had been brought up and said the responsibility for calling out the men rested with him.

"It takes somewhere between nine and 12 months to train men," the secretary said. "I don't know how rapidly we can send men. I know how many we have sent and I know how many we plan to send. I don't know how many we need. I don't know how many we need. I don't know how many we need."

There are now 16 national guard camps and 16 national army contingents filled with men ready to go.

Men Ready to Go "I have sacrificed something for that, but I have never sacrificed willingly for that."

Continuing his explanation of the selection of a rifle, Secretary Baker said, "I don't undertake to say that this question was decided infallibly."

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health of any soldier. I have not intended to sacrifice the comfort of any soldier, but I have intended that they shall be ready when the call comes. I should have felt a deeper responsibility if the call had come and they were still at home waiting for the call."

"There is no shortage interfering with the comfort of the men now, he added. Secretary Baker then declared that no shoddy had been introduced into uniform cloth, but had been used for coating. He read an article by William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, justifying the use of shoddy.

When he resumed his testimony after the luncheon recess Secretary Baker read a statement he had just received from General Wheeler about shell production in the United States.

General Wheeler said that the manufacturing of 75-millimeter and three-inch shells had increased about 50 per cent since the war began. The production of shells about that caliber had increased 25 per cent. General Wheeler's report was approved by the committee.

When the committee was about to take a recess Senator Weeks suggested that cross-examination of Secretary Baker be postponed until after the completion of the inquiry into powder production and the aircraft program. The committee will decide definitely tomorrow morning, but it is probable that General Scudder of the signal corps, in charge of army aviation, will be called as the next witness.

After Secretary Baker had disclosed that the army will soon have half a million men in France, Senator Chamberlain asked:

"Why haven't you disclosed that to the American people?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Hindenburg has criticized us in contemptuous terms for advertising our preparations," answered Secretary Baker.

"Don't you think the German secret service knows what we are doing?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"No, senator, the German government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France," replied the secretary of war.

"Does Germany, France or Great Britain advertise her military plans?" asked Senator Myers of Montana.

"Does the United States?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"We are fighting army in France," he said. "I couldn't get from Great Britain or France today the actual number of their men at the front or at home," said Secretary Baker.

"We could have sent our regular army to France immediately and it would have been destroyed as the British army was, leaving us with no nucleus," said Mr. Chamberlain. "And now, 'we have a fighting army there.'"

In France, Secretary Baker said, the United States has been forced to build up a nucleus and even transport the planes to build them. Foresters have been sent to the forests and sawmills set up, he declared. "The activities over there even go back to the planting of corn," he declared.

Congressman-File III Rantoul, Ill., Jan. 28.—(I. N. S.)—Major Maurice Connelly, congressman from Dubuque, Iowa, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at the Chauteau aviation field.

Assistant Superintendent Nomyer Leaves Klamath Falls for Crater Lake Reserve Where He Will Hold Lonesome Vigil.

Klamath Falls, Or., Jan. 28.—Assistant Superintendent H. E. Nomyer of Crater Lake national park has left for the camp at headquarters there, where he expects to remain for the rest of the season. Mr. Nomyer will have a lone vigil at the park, as he is the only person within a radius of about 15 miles. He will keep a record for the government of the weather conditions and look after things generally. It is said that there is a great deal less snow in the park this year than usual, which will probably mean that the season for tourism will begin much earlier next summer than usual.

Second Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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SARGENT TO LEAVE EMPLOY OF STATE

Superintendent of Oregon Banks to Become Examiner of Federal Reserve Bank.

Salem, Or., Jan. 28.—S. G. Sargent, superintendent of banks for Oregon, today announced that he will resign this office to accept a position as examiner for the Federal Reserve bank at San Francisco.

Who will succeed him as superintendent of banks is not known. His successor will be appointed by the state banking board, comprised of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

Secretary of State Olcott said he would ask for Mr. Sargent's recommendation as to his successor and would vote accordingly.

Mr. Sargent's duties will be to examine state bank members of the federal reserve system in the Twelfth district, which comprises the state of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. His headquarters will be at San Francisco. He will begin new work February 5.

Mr. Sargent was first appointed superintendent of banks December 1, 1913, at a salary of \$3000 a year. His salary was raised to \$4000 and he was reappointed to another four-year term last December. Prior to entering the state department he was vice president of the United States National bank of Salem.

"As a member of the state banking board," said Secretary of State Olcott, "I will say I am sorry that the state is going to lose so valuable a man. Mr. Sargent has proved himself to be. His selection as examiner for the seven states by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is a great and deserved compliment to him, and reflects praise to Oregon and her banking department. The bankers of the state will, I am sure, regret his going."

National Overseer En Route to Park

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Lipman Wolfe & Co Merchandise of Merit Only

They're Altogether Different These New Striped Voile BLOUSES \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00

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For Two More Days Special—Minerva Woolen KNITTING in Khaki and Grey Full Size Hank for 75c

Magazines and Subscription Stand—Main Floor—Left of Elevators

TRADE YOUR PIANO We will trade you a new Victrola for your old piano. Liberal allowance. G. F. JOHNSON PIANO Co.

For Strength After Illness Gude's Pepto-Mangan "The Red Blood Builder"

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES TOMORROW AND BALANCE OF MONTH GO ON FEBRUARY BILLS, PABABLE MARCH 1